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Gnetum Gnemon, the latter part of which we quote as of particular interest for its bearing on discussions of evolution and development. "In flowers so little differentiated as those of *Coniferae*, the distinction between ovular and carpillary envelopes may be really not recognizable because not yet actual, and so the question may be one of words; while in *Gnetaceæ* an important advance is made, and the ground of a distinction between ovular, carpillary, and perianthial envelopes begins to appear. If this be so, a vexed question in classification may find a practical settlement. The cultivators of fossil botany, finding that Gymnosperms were far the earliest phænogamous plants, and that no angiospermous Dicotyledons have been detected until long after the appearance of Monocotyledons, almost universally treat the Gymnosperms as a primary division or class of the Vegetable Kingdom. They are seconded by the histologists or organogenists, who naturally make the most of those interesting points of structure which they have brought to view, and which approximate the Gymnosperms to the Vascular Cryptogams. But the question whether Gymnosperms are a part—the earliest and simplest part—of the great class of Dicotyledons, or whether they constitute an independent class or primary group, must be determined by broad and general considerations of the whole structure. Now the transition from *Gnetaceæ* to Angiospermous Dicotyledons is obvious and apparently real. If no transitions are extant between the Gymnosperms and Cryptogams, and if—as is clear—the former are truly Dicotyledonous and exogenous in structure, and have greater affinity with the Angiospermous Dicotyledons than they have with the Monocotyledons, then the taxonomist would appear to have good grounds for concluding that the proper division of the vegetable kingdom is, first into *Phanerogamia* and *Cryptogamia*; then the former into Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons, then these last into Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.—8. The *Botanical Gazette* continues well supplied with interesting communications from E. Hall, Garber, Coleman, Burgess and others. We have room only to call attention to the note in the May No., On the use of Carbon Bisulphide in the preservation of plants, from the Bulletin de la Societe Botanique de France. For those who have many plants to be kept free from insects this wholesale agent promises to be a great labor saver.

§ 161. ERRATA.—Although the proof of § 149 was submitted to the author, Capt. J. Donnell Smith's name was misprinted wherever it occurs; also p. 144, l. 1, should read, BRUCHIA DONNELLII; p. 144, l. 13 from the bottom, for "synœcous" read "parœcous".

§ 162. CHANGE OF RESIDENCE OF THE EDITOR.—Our correspondents will please take note that we have removed to 54, East 81st Street, New York, and that Money Orders will be conveniently made on Station K, New York.

Terms—One Dollar per annum beginning with the January number. For the Botanical Directory 30 cents. Supplement to Directory, 10 cents. Vols. I.-V., with index, and photograph of Dr. Torrey, \$3.75. Copies of Constitution and By-Laws of the Club, 25 cents. Address, Wm. H. LEGGETT, 54, East 81st Street, New York. Money Orders on Station K, P. O., N. Y. All subscriptions or orders filled only on receipt of the money.

The Club meets regularly the last Tuesday of the month in the Herbarium, Columbia College, at 7:30 P. M. Botanists are invited to attend. DR. THURBER, the President of the Club, may be found at 245 Broadway.